

NO SIGN OF STRIKE IN OCCUPIED ZONE; ESSEN DOUBTFUL

German Officials Quick to
Obey Order to Salute
Allied Officers.

LIKE LAND OF PEACE

Anti-Prussian Workers in
Duisburg Cheer French
Commander.

BERLIN OFFER PREDICTED

Belief Is Expressed Way May
Be Cleared for Termination
of Invasion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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DUSSELDORF, March 10.—Gen. De-
goutte, in command of the French
armies along the Rhine, gave the Ger-
man officials in the military discipline
this morning when he issued orders
that the police, firemen and customs
officers must salute all allied officers
just as is done in the zones on the
left bank of the Rhine.

Despite loud talk that the population
would not submit to these regulations
no trouble developed, and before noon
the salutes were being delivered with
astonishing precision, to the astonish-
ment of the ordinary civilians.

The situation today is just as calm
here as well as in Duisburg and Ruh-
rort as in the rosiest days of peace.
The 15,000 allied troops are so scattered
over a hundred or more sentry posts
that their appearance is hardly notice-
able. Even the rumors that President
Ebert's proclamation would be followed
by a general strike has failed to impress
the German population, and German
officials are admitting that they do not
anticipate any trouble of this sort, even
if the allied line is extended to the
borders of Essen, where the workers are
reported to have held a mass meeting,
condemning what they termed an "un-
warranted imposition of allied violence."

The labor element at Duisburg ac-
cepted the situation with the utmost
calm, many averring that they preferred
the presence of small orderly French
and Belgian detachments to the Reichs-
wehr, whose heavy hand was felt during
the Red revolt last year.

Gen. Degoutte's visit to Duisburg was
marked almost by cordiality. Several
times along the route of his inspection
four anti-Prussian workmen lifted
their hats and cheered "Vive la France!"
Some even quitted the groups of home-
ward bound workers to join aboard
the general's car so as to indicate the
test routes to him.

The Allies' outposts have been tempo-
rarily fixed two miles east of Dusseldorf,
thence to a crossroads about two miles
northeast of Ruhrort, but, according to
despatches from Neuss, Gen. Degoutte's
headquarters, they may be advanced an-
other five kilometers, to higher ground,
which will give a commanding position
in the event artillery action against Es-
sen becomes necessary, an eventuality
none here seems to anticipate.

The attitude of the newspapers is dis-
tinctly friendly, their theme being that
if the Allies conduct operations on the
basis of Gen. Degoutte's initial procla-
mation, namely, by improving the indus-
trial and food situations, the "occupa-
tion will be quite supportable."

The troops themselves have the idea
that the occupation is only a matter of
two or three weeks and are rejoicing
over the fact that Marshal Foch's mili-
tary promenade arrived under auspicious
weather conditions. The situation to-
day is so satisfactory that Gen. De-
goutte has decided to leave the Neuss
headquarters in the hands of a sub-
ordinate and return to Mayence and
probably later to Paris for further con-
sultation with Marshal Foch and M.
Barthou, Minister of War.

The new Rhineland customs organi-
zation now is said to be complete. The
receipts are now handled to the allied
officials instead of to the German head-
quarters, but until the American atti-
tude regarding the collection of taxes
and other internal revenues in the
Coblenz zone is definitely known it is
believed unlikely the Allies will take
any further step in this direction.

French General Decorates Graves of German Dead

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BERLIN BOURSE SHOWS NO SIGNS OF REACTION

Leipzig Fair Unaffected so
Far by Entente's Invasion.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, March 9.—The fact that
neither the Bourse nor the Leipzig Fair
has as yet shown any reaction on the
possible effect of the carrying out of
the Entente penalties against Germany
moves the *Berliner Zeitung* to observe
today that the contemplated custom
regime of the Allies will prove "a shot
in the air."

"This financial journal says further evi-
dence in this respect is to be found in
the self-control of the people and the
manner in which the German financial
and commercial world views the situa-
tion, and also in the circumstance that
the German mark has not been shaken
on neutral bourses."

"However," the *Berliner Zeitung* con-
tinues, "we are not inclined to admit
or underestimate the economic impor-
tance of the penalties once they are
made fairly effective. The occupation
of Dusseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort
plainly indicates the intention of the
Entente to control the German coal out-
put, thereby paralyzing German in-
dustries."

DUSSELDORF CITIZENS MUST RESPECT ALLIES

Court-Martial for Culprits—
German Flag Barred.

DUSSELDORF, March 10.—The allied
forces in Dusseldorf will comprise 5,000
men, 3,000 of whom will occupy the bar-
racks, the remainder being distributed
throughout the town.

A proclamation issued today forbids
the overhauling of members of the al-
lied forces and declares that lack of
proper respect will subject citizens to
court-martial. All assemblies of a pub-
lic or private nature are forbidden with-
out special permission. Petitions must
be submitted three days in advance, giv-
ing the name of the organization and
the approximate number of persons who
are expected to attend. The display of
the national colors is also forbidden.

The allied detachments which last
night occupied Hamburg are reported
by the newspapers as having been with-
drawn today.

Oberhausen, another Rhine port, was
occupied this afternoon.
Excitement rising out of the confus-
ing rumors that the Allies intended to
further advance into the Ruhr, to es-
tablish a new inland customs frontier,
seize Essen and levy a heavy tribute
on Rhine customs, excited the big Ger-
man steel, coal and other exporting cor-
porations. German exporters reit-
erated their assertions that business was
being ruined and declared that further
occupation, particularly of Essen,
might precipitate a crisis among the
workmen which no business or indus-
try could weather.

Reports are current that certain fac-
tories have cancelled orders amounting
to 60,000,000 marks but these rumors
have not been confirmed.

PICNIC FOR 200,000 TO VOTE IN SILESIA

BENTIN, March 10.—The mobilization
of the men and women throughout Ger-
many entitled to vote in the upper
Silesian plebiscite began yesterday in
twenty large German cities. Special
trains left Berlin for Breslau carrying
banners with inscriptions urging Ger-
mans to rally to the salvation of upper
Silesia. Bands played patriotic music.

It is estimated that at least 200,000
Germans eligible to vote will be sent to
Upper Silesia, and consequently trans-
portation is taxed, and it will be neces-
sary to send many of the voters early,
although the election is not until
March 20.

GERMANY HAS LUXURIES FOR THOSE WHO CAN PAY

Continued from First Page.

50,000 marks or much more in a
week of Berlin revelry.

But the average resident knows
nothing about the huge Palais de
Dance, with its giddy, red coated or-
chestra; its garishness of gold and
plush, its wine and its habitude. Nor
has he handed over a 1,000 mark in
payment for his dinner at Peitzner's,
the Mascotte. Nor has he seen the
"beauty dances," the "Eve dances,"
the "Salome dances" in the Fried-
richstrasse cabarets. Ninety per-
cent of Berlin's residents earn less
than 19,000 marks, or \$317, a year.
Of the remainder it is safe to assume
that less than half earn a sum which
makes "night life" feasible, and that
of those who have wealth to squander
only a small part do so.

Millions Wagered at Tracks.

But however uncharacteristic the
extravagance may be, it is there, and
there are Germans who can pay as
much for a dinner as a worker's fam-
ily receives in a month. And there
have been days when 50,000,000
marks were laid in wagers at Berlin's
race tracks. And the consumption of
champagne has trebled since 1913.

Many Germans are sensitive about
having these comments made. The
champagne, they say, is consumed by
foreigners and by allied officers and
officials in the occupied territory.
The night life, they say, is a show
required by strangers and supported
by them. And for the share the Ger-
mans supply they answer with the
word "schieber."

The Germans this winter began a
national campaign for children's re-
lief. It was the result of a magazine
article by Count Harry Kessler, a
well known liberal publicist, depict-
ing conditions known for months by
the Quakers and other foreign work-
ers, but which caused a sensation in
Germany. In a few weeks the coun-
try was placarded and the newspa-
pers published articles and opened
subscriptions. While the luxury in
the large centres was referred to with
shame during the campaign it has not
diminished. And the results of the
"drive" have not been announced,
though it is not probable that it pro-
duced enough to extend greatly the
relief work already financed from
abroad.

The Germans are less philanthropic
on the whole than Anglo-Saxons; at
any rate their training in giving has
not been so intensive. A year ago they
sent many carloads of food to Vienna,
and much of this represented sacrifice
by families who themselves did not
have enough to eat. But the success-
ful "drive" for contributions is not
known in Germany outside the politi-
cal field. The American technique
used to raise funds for the Silesian
plebiscite campaign, but even here it
does not net the American results.

Besides, self-help is not in the na-

ture of Germans these days. The
normal environment for self-help has
been disturbed. A man invested 100,
000 marks, or \$25,000, before the war
in bonds drawing 5 per cent, so that
he had an income of 5,000 marks, or
\$1,250. The depreciation of cur-
rency did not change the face value
of his holdings; it still is 100,000
marks. But instead of a gold income
of 5,000 marks his income is worth
about \$100. If he had spent his \$25,
000 in 1918 he still might have bought
\$10,000 or \$15,000 worth of enjoy-
ment or property. Every day he kept
his fortune he lost it. To-day it is
worth about \$2,000; the other \$23,000
has vanished. The observance of
one of the first axioms of human
civilization—to save—has cost him
92 per cent of his wealth. In other
words, Germany's money catastrophe
has set morality upside down. The
man who saves may lose nearly every-
thing; the man who squanders gets
at least as much as he gets. It is not
plain that the philosophy of the
saver is any sounder than that of the
waster.

Another stimulus to extravagance
is the high rate of taxation. This
rate, allied experts argue, is lower
per capita than in the United States,
England and France, but the com-
parison does not show what propor-
tion of the total taxes are collected
from the poor and what from the
well to do. In all countries the rates
rise as the incomes increase; all have
arithmetically not much different
rates for large incomes. But an in-
come of 100,000 marks, about \$1,870,
pays about 20,000 marks in taxes, or
over \$480.

Tax Dodging Increases.

Tax dodging was not a German
evil in years past, and Germans to-
day possibly would be willing to de-
clare incomes at honest value if they
received more benefit from the State.
"The cursed Republic" has meant
littered roads, unrepaired pavements,
dark streets, reduced police protec-
tion, inadequate railroads, slow post
and an incalculable waste of the citi-
zen's time in attending to all his af-
fairs. It has meant, also, the intro-
duction of the "spoils" system in pol-
itics, or something closely akin to it,
and an increase of the staff of Gov-
ernment employees from about 1,000,
000 to possibly 5,000,000. The in-
crease manifestly has not brought
the slightest benefit.

A telephone connection, for in-
stance, requires two to ten times as
long as in New York, and it often
takes half an hour to put in two local
calls. Long distance calls, paying the
triple rate and classed urgent, can
be filed at 7 in the morning for cities
on the main trunks, and not be put
up till 10 o'clock at night. Such a
degeneration is to be met in nearly
every phase of public service.

A gradual improvement actually
has set in in comparison with one and
two years ago. Berlin pavements and
car tracks are being relaid, train
and tram service is distinctly better
than last winter and violent lawless-
ness is declining. But tax paying is
not yet a privilege, and rather than
give his money to the State, the busi-
ness man will spend it—on luxuries,
clothing, paintings, furniture, orna-
ments and on personal indulgence.

All Classes in Theatres.

The contrast between the rich and
poor is noticeable even in the amuse-
ment world itself. Dance palaces,
cabarets and wine restaurants are
beyond the purse of the great mass
of pleasure seekers. But at the the-
atres the two groups mix, and the
stylishly clothed have not succeeded
in erecting any barriers against per-
sons wearing their old apparel. One
theatre is to be opened in the autumn
where admittance without evening
dress will not be permitted, but even
this may fail. At the State (formerly
royal) opera the colorful costumes of
the wealthy can be seen in the fol-
lowers among the preponderant business
suits and plain or old style dresses
of the middle class. The picture is
one of the sights of Berlin.

The wealth of the "schieber"
grain are not always clever in their
taste to choose or to wear stylish
clothing and not seldom appear like
peripatetic drawings from a page out
of *Simpletons*. The rest of the
audience is not at all grotesque, but
it is far from brilliant. Business
men and plain dresses in Germany
mean either old apparel or apparel of
inferior quality. German men in their
office suits look more careless than
Americans because they do not wear
their trousers with a sharp crease or
keep their coats blocked. Still the
general tone is one of comfort and
common sense informality. No one
goes to the opera "to be seen" for "le
monde" is not in the opera. "Le
monde" ceased to exist in Germany
with the revolution.

As performances begin at 5, 6 or 7
o'clock, depending on the length of
the opera, the audience brings its

sandwiches and comes to the buffet
between acts for beer. And most of
those who still have evening clothes
usually refrain from wearing them.
For them an opera or a play has
ceased being a ceremony and has be-
come a need.

A gala performance is now next to
impossible in Germany, not only be-
cause evening clothes are in part worn
out or too dear but because the free-
dom of this informality is already
appreciated and safeguarded. Even
at opera premieres, where seats sell
for 100 to 125 marks and evening
dress is expected, it no longer can be
required. The anthropologist might
say the Germans had lost their adorn-
ment instinct.

Now that it is correct to wear one's
old clothes in Germany, the appear-
ance of a German crowd is below the
standards of elegance in any other
capital or large modern cities. Even
on the famous Kurfuerstendamm,
the boulevard of the rich, most well
dressed women wear styles of two
and three years ago, and only the
small spendthrift class can afford or
cares to keep pace with the Paris dic-
tates.

The amusements for the poor are
as before—cafes, moving pictures and
occasional concerts and plays under
the auspices of popular organizations.
But patronage is falling off in both
the moving pictures and cafes. The
smart film theatres on the west side
are crowded, and one ventured re-
cently to charge 66 marks and re-
quire evening dress for a premiere
("Anne Boleyn"), or more than a box
seat at the opera. Prices in the less
pretentious moving picture theatres
range from 2.50 to 12 marks. The
poorer cafes, formerly crowded, are
now a third empty. Even their
warmth and light cannot compete
with cold and dark homes, where the
evening out, even at a cafe, means
the price of a loaf of bread.

The article of this series to be pub-
lished to-morrow will tell of the re-
markable work which German chem-
ists are doing in connection with the
general coal situation.

LABOR ASKS WHY U. S. WASN'T ARBITER

Continued from First Page.

previously declared that reparations
were only possible by restoring Ger-
many's economic position, and now
agreeing to military coercion, a policy
which could only mean greater unem-
ployment, greater debt and greater tax-
ation.

Mr. Clynes contended that the Allies
acted precipitately in refusing to grant
delay to Germany to make fresh propo-
sals. He thought they might have
invoked the aid of the United States
as arbiter in a matter of this kind.

Mr. Lloyd George defended his policy.
He argued that Germany's experts to
the Allies represented more than half
her total exports, and could not believe
that she would risk the loss of that trade
by refusing to pay a 50 per cent. levy,
especially since she had lost the whole
of her Eastern trade. Moreover, no
German goods were essential to England
except aniline dyes, and of these Great
Britain already had a stock sufficient
for a year or fifteen months. Three-
quarters of the German dye factories,
said the Premier, were situated in the
occupied territory, and Germany was
bound under the treaty to supply one-
quarter of her output of dyes to the
Allies.

The Premier repeated that he would
have greatly preferred an agreed set-
tlement and would have been willing to
discuss reasonable proposals, but it was
clear that Dr. Stresemann, head of the Ger-
man delegation, was not empowered to
present such proposals.

Referring to the bill to impose a 50
per cent. levy, which will be introduced
in Parliament to-morrow, the Premier
admitted that it would work more
smoothly with, than without, an agree-
ment, but he added, "It will work a
cash agreement or none."

Both the Board of Trade and the cus-
toms department, said Mr. Lloyd
George, were satisfied that there would
be no difficulty in tracing the origin of
goods, and no special machinery to carry
out the plan would be needed.

"I believe that when Germany realized
the meaning of her present attitude,"
continued the Premier, "there will be an
agreement. She has everything to lose
and nothing to gain by resistance. She
may talk about stopping all her exports
to the allied countries, but if she does
she will have such unemployment in
Germany as no great industrial country
in the world ever witnessed."



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WISDOM

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young brother as he
mailed the wedding invi-
tations, "this looks like
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